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| LONDA, BRUCE S.                 |             |                      | LAI, MICHAEL C.     |                  |
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

|                              |                                   |                         |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Office Action Summary</b> | <b>Application No.</b>            | <b>Applicant(s)</b>     |
|                              | 10/683,691                        | MICKELEIT, CARSTEN      |
|                              | <b>Examiner</b><br>MICHAEL C. LAI | <b>Art Unit</b><br>2457 |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2/16/2010.  
 2a)  This action is FINAL.      2b)  This action is non-final.  
 3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4)  Claim(s) See Continuation Sheet is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6)  Claim(s) 17-19,21,23,24,31,33-35-39,41,43,44,51,53,55-65,67,69-73,75,77 and 78 is/are rejected.  
 7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a)  All    b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
 1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims pending in the application are 17-19,21,23,24,31,33,35-39,41,43,44,51,53,55-65,67,69-73,75,77 and 78.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

This office action is responsive to amendment filed on 2/16/2010.

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 2/16/2010 has been entered.

### ***Response to Amendment***

The examiner has acknowledged the amended claims 17, 19, 31, 37, 39, 51, 59, 61, 63, 65, 71 and 78. The objections to claims 19 and 39 have been corrected and withdrawn accordingly. Claims 17-19, 21, 23-24, 31, 33, 35-39, 41, 43, 44, 51, 53, 55-65, 67, 69-73, 75, and 77-78 are pending.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 37-39, 41, 43, 44, 51, 53, 55, 56, 61, 62, 71-73, 75, 77, and 78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to

particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

No Disclosure or Insufficient Disclosure of the Structure, Material, or Acts for Performing the Function Recited in a Claim Limitation Invoking 35 U.S.C. 112, Sixth Paragraph. For claims 37, 39, 51, 61, 62, and 71, claim elements "transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least information necessary for accessing data or a file intended for printing, wherein the data processing unit is controlled by a computer program, wherein the end device is a mobile device", "opening the data or the file intended for output at its storage location", "starting a print job for issuing the data or the file", "embedding the print file resulting from the print job in a hypertext page", "storing the hypertext page at a location in the communication network", "providing the hypertext page containing the print file resulting from the print job for recall from a location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device information necessary for accessing the provided hypertext page at the location in the communication network", "recalling and issuing the hypertext page by the end device, or manually requesting the hypertext page", "converting the data or the file intended for output into a hypertext format", "storing the converted data or files at a location in the communication network", "providing the converted data or files for recall from a location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device information necessary for accessing the converted data or files at the location in the communication network", "opening the e-mail-attachment",

“starting a print job for issuing the output data or the output file or converting the output data or the output file into a pre-specifiable format”, “storing the print file resulting from the print job, the converted output data or the converted output file at a location in the communication network”, “providing the print file resulting from the print job or the converted output data or the converted output file for recall from a location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device information necessary for accessing the provided print file or the converted output data or the converted output file at the location in the communication network” are means (or step) plus function limitation that invokes 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph. However, the written description fails to disclose the corresponding structure, material, or acts for the claimed functions. All dependent claims are necessarily rejected as being dependent upon the rejected claims.

Applicant is required to:

- (a) Amend the claims so that the claim limitations will no longer be a means (or step) plus function limitation under 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph; or
- (b) Amend the written description of the specification such that it expressly recites what structure, material, or acts perform the claimed function without introducing any new matter (35 U.S.C. 132(a)).

If applicant is of the opinion that the written description of the specification already implicitly or inherently discloses the corresponding structure, material, or acts so that one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize what structure,

material, or acts perform the claimed function, applicant is required to clarify the record by either:

- (a) Amending the written description of the specification such that it expressly recites the corresponding structure, material, or acts for performing the claimed function and clearly links or associates the structure, material, or acts to the claimed function, without introducing any new matter (35 U.S.C. 132(a)); or
- (b) Stating on the record what the corresponding structure, material, or acts, which are implicitly or inherently set forth in the written description of the specification, perform the claimed function. For more information, see 37 CFR 1.75(d) and MPEP §§ 608.01(o) and 2181.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 17-19, 21, 23, 31, 33, 35, 37-39, 41, 43, 51, 53, 55, 57-58, 63-65, 67, 69, 71-73, 75, and 77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Larsson et al. (US 7,028,102 B1, hereinafter referred to as Larsson), and in view of Tabayoyon et al. (US 2002/0042838 A1, hereinafter referred to as Tabayoyon).

5. Regarding claim 17, Larsson discloses a method for providing print data in communication networks [FIGs. 5 and 6], comprising the steps of:

(a) transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least information necessary for accessing data or a file intended for printing, wherein the data processing unit is controlled by a computer program, wherein the end device is a mobile device [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines 52-56; 210 print service device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57 through col. 9 line 2],

(b) opening the data or the file intended for output at its storage location [col. 9, lines 3-8],

(c) starting a print job for issuing the data or the file, and embedding a print file resulting from the print job in a hypertext page [col. 9, lines 8-51, the print file could be sent to an IP address of the communication device; col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, "a print request comprising a document address, given by the selected link" implies an embedded print file. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP. This implies the print file is in a hypertext page].

Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for (d) storing the hypertext page at a location in the communication network, and (e) providing the hypertext page containing the print file resulting from the print job for recall from a location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device information necessary for accessing the provided hypertext page at the location in the communication network. However, Tabayoyon discloses a document delivery system transmits a document file from a sender computer to a server computer. The server computer then stores the document file at a particular network address, sends a message to the receiver computer indicating the network address of the document file, and later forwards the

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document file to the receiver computer when the receiver computer requests the document file at that network address [see abstract]. Tabayoyon further discloses that the document is a print file and is embedded in a hypertext page. The receiver could print the document by clicking on the hyperlink [see Fig. 1 and para. 0031]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Tabayoyon into Larsson's method for the purpose of making the print file accessible anytime and anywhere in the world by storing the hypertext page at a location in the communication network, thereby enabling the document to be printed anytime and anywhere.

6. Regarding claim 18, Larsson further discloses wherein the hypertext page is a HTML or WML page [col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP.].

7. Regarding claim 19, Larsson further discloses the step of:

(f) recalling and issuing the hypertext page by the end device, or manually requesting the hypertext page [abstract, accessing information on the internet].

8. Regarding claim 21, Larsson further discloses wherein the mobile device is mobile telephone, handheld computer, laptop or pocket PC [FIG. 1].

9. Regarding claim 23, Larsson further discloses wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via a dialup connection or the Internet [abstract, accessing information on the internet].

10. Regarding claim 31, Larsson discloses a method for output data or an output file in communication networks [FIGs. 5, 6], comprising the steps of:

(a) transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least information necessary for accessing data or a file intended for printing, wherein the data processing unit is controlled by a computer program, wherein the end device is a mobile device [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines 52-56; 210 print service device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57 through col. 9 line 2],

(b) opening the data or the file intended for output at its storage location [col. 9, lines 3-8],

(c) converting the data or the file intended for output into a hypertext format [col. 9, lines 13-61, WAP-standard].

Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for (d) storing the converted data or files in a location in the communication network, and (e) providing the converted data or file for recall from a location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device information necessary for accessing the converted data or file at the location in the communication network. However, Tabayoyon discloses a document delivery system transmits a document file from a sender computer to a server computer. The server computer then stores the document file at a particular network address, sends a message to the receiver computer indicating the network address of the document file, and later forwards the document file to the receiver computer when the receiver computer requests the document file at that network address [see abstract]. Tabayoyon further discloses that the document is a print file and is embedded in a hypertext page. The receiver could recall the document by clicking on the hyperlink [see Fig. 1 and para. 0031]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Tabayoyon into Larsson's method for the purpose of making the converted data or file accessible anytime and anywhere in the world by storing the hypertext page at a location in the communication network, thereby enabling the document to be recalled anytime and anywhere.

11. Regarding claim 33, Larsson further discloses wherein the mobile device is mobile telephone, handheld computer, laptop or pocket PC [FIG. 1].

12. Regarding claim 35, Larsson further discloses wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via a dialup connection or the Internet [abstract, accessing information on the internet].

13. Claim 37 is of the same scope as claim 17. It is rejected for the same reason as for claim 17.

14. Regarding claim 38, Larsson further discloses wherein the hypertext page is a HTML or WML page [col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP.].

15. Regarding claim 39, Larsson further discloses:

(e) means for recalling and issuing the hypertext page by the end device, or manually requesting the hypertext page [abstract, accessing information on the internet].

16. Regarding claim 41, Larsson further discloses wherein the mobile device is a mobile telephone, handheld computer, laptop or pocket PC [FIG. 1].

17. Regarding claim 43, Larsson further discloses wherein in (a), the transmitting takes place via a dialup connection or the Internet [abstract, accessing information on the internet].
18. Claim 51 is of the same scope as claim 31. It is rejected for the same reason as for claim 31.
19. Regarding claim 53, Larsson further discloses wherein the mobile device is mobile telephone, handheld computer, laptop or pocket PC [FIG. 1].
20. Regarding claim 55, Larsson further discloses wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via a dialup connection or the Internet [abstract, accessing information on the internet].
21. Regarding claim 57, Larsson further discloses wherein the print file is embedded into the hypertext page by writing the data of the print file in the hypertext page [col. 10 line 59 through col. 11 line 7, WAP-page].
22. Regarding claim 58, Larsson further discloses wherein the hypertext page is a HTML or WML page [col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP.].
23. Regarding claim 63, Larsson discloses a method for providing print data in communication networks [FIGs. 5 and 6], comprising the steps of:
  - (a) transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least information necessary for accessing data or a file intended for printing, wherein the data processing unit is controlled by a computer program, wherein the end device is a mobile device [14

FIG. 6, col. 9, lines 52-56; 210 print service device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57 through col. 9 line 2],

(b) opening the data or the file intended for output at its storage location [col. 9, lines 3-8],

(c) starting a print job for issuing the data or the file, and embedding the print file resulting from the print job in a hypertext page by writing the data of the print file in the hypertext page [col. 9, lines 8-51, the print file could be sent to an IP address of the communication device; col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, "a print request comprising a document address, given by the selected link" implies an embedded print file. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP. This implies the print file is in a hypertext page].

Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for (d) storing the hypertext page at a location in the communication network, and (e) (i) transmitting the hypertext page containing the print file to the end device, or (ii) providing the hypertext page containing the print file for recall on a location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device information necessary for accessing the provided hypertext page at the location in the communication network. However, Tabayoyon discloses a document delivery system transmits a document file from a sender computer to a server computer. The server computer then stores the document file at a particular network address, sends a message to the receiver computer indicating the network address of the document file, and later forwards the document file to the receiver computer when the receiver computer requests the document file at that network address [see abstract].

Tabayoyon further discloses that the document is a print file and is embedded in a hypertext page. The receiver could print the document by clicking on the hyperlink [see Fig. 1 and para. 0031]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Tabayoyon into Larsson's method for the purpose of making the print file accessible anytime and anywhere in the world by storing the hypertext page at a location in the communication network, thereby enabling the document to be printed anytime and anywhere.

24. Regarding claim 64, Larsson further discloses wherein the hypertext page is a HTML or WML page [col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP.].

25. Regarding claim 65, Larsson further discloses the step of:

(f) recalling and issuing the hypertext page by the end device, or manually requesting the hypertext page [abstract, accessing information on the internet].

26. Regarding claim 67, Larsson further discloses wherein the mobile device is mobile telephone, handheld computer, laptop or pocket PC [FIG. 1].

27. Regarding claim 69, Larsson further discloses wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via a dialup connection or the Internet [abstract, accessing information on the internet].

28. Claim 71 is of the same scope as claim 63. It is rejected for the same reason as for claim 63.

29. Regarding claim 72, Larsson further discloses wherein the hypertext page is a HTML or WML page [col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP.].

30. Regarding claim 73, Larsson further discloses:

(f) means for recalling and issuing the hypertext page by the end device, or manually requesting the hypertext page [abstract, accessing information on the internet].

31. Regarding claim 75, Larsson further discloses wherein the mobile device is a mobile telephone, handheld computer, laptop or pocket PC [FIG. 1].

32. Regarding claim 77, Larsson further discloses wherein in (a), the transmitting takes place via a dialup connection or the Internet [abstract, accessing information on the internet].

33. Claims 24, 36, 44, 56, 70, and 78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Larsson and Tabayoyon as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Christfort et al. (US 7,089,295 B2, hereinafter referred to as Christfort).

34. Regarding claim 24, Larsson and Tabayoyon disclose the claimed invention except for wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via SMS. However, Christfort teaches that WAP phones may connect to the Internet to access services over a wireless connection using an asynchronous protocol, such as the short message service (SMS) protocol [col. 13, lines 3 – 13]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Christfort into Larsson's and Tabayoyon's method for the purpose of

providing customers more ways of accessing the services by transmitting the request from the end device to the data processing unit via SMS, thereby more business for the service provider.

35. Regarding claim 36, Larsson and Tabayoyon disclose the claimed invention except for wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via SMS. However, Christfort teaches that WAP phones may connect to the Internet to access services over a wireless connection using an asynchronous protocol, such as the short message service (SMS) protocol [col. 13, lines 3 – 13]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Christfort into Larsson's and Tabayoyon's method for the purpose of providing customers more ways of accessing the services by transmitting the request from the end device to the data processing unit via SMS, thereby more business for the service provider.

36. Regarding claim 44, Larsson and Tabayoyon discloses the claimed invention except for wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via SMS. However, Christfort teaches that WAP phones may connect to the Internet to access services over a wireless connection using an asynchronous protocol, such as the short message service (SMS) protocol [col. 13, lines 3 – 13]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Christfort into Larsson's and Tabayoyon's method for the purpose of providing customers more ways of accessing the services by transmitting the request

from the end device to the data processing unit via SMS, thereby more business for the service provider.

37. Regarding claim 56, Larsson and Tabayoyon discloses the claimed invention except for wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via SMS. However, Christfort teaches that WAP phones may connect to the Internet to access services over a wireless connection using an asynchronous protocol, such as the short message service (SMS) protocol [col. 13, lines 3 – 13]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Christfort into Larsson's and Tabayoyon's method for the purpose of providing customers more ways of accessing the services by transmitting the request from the end device to the data processing unit via SMS, thereby more business for the service provider.

38. Regarding claim 70, Larsson and Tabayoyon discloses the claimed invention except for wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via SMS. However, Christfort teaches that WAP phones may connect to the Internet to access services over a wireless connection using an asynchronous protocol, such as the short message service (SMS) protocol [col. 13, lines 3 – 13]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Christfort into Larsson's and Tabayoyon's method for the purpose of providing customers more ways of accessing the services by transmitting the request from the end device to the data processing unit via SMS, thereby more business for the service provider.

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39. Regarding claim 78, Larsson and Tabayoyon discloses the claimed invention except for wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via SMS. However, Christfort teaches that WAP phones may connect to the Internet to access services over a wireless connection using an asynchronous protocol, such as the short message service (SMS) protocol [col. 13, lines 3 – 13]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Christfort into Larsson's and Tabayoyon's method for the purpose of providing customers more ways of accessing the services by transmitting the request from the end device to the data processing unit via SMS, thereby more business for the service provider.

40. Claims 59-62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Larsson and Tabayoyon as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Treptow et al. (US 2002/0138564 A1, hereinafter referred to as Treptow).

41. Regarding claim 59, Larsson discloses a method for providing output data or an output file in communication networks [FIGs. 5 and 6], comprising the steps of:

(a) transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least one data source intended for printing, wherein the data processing unit is controlled by a computer program, wherein the end device is a mobile device [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines 52-56; 210 print service device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57 through col. 9 line 2],

(b) opening the data source [col. 9, lines 3-8],

(c) starting a print job for issuing the data source or converting the data source into a pre-specifiable format, [col. 9, lines 8-51, the print file could be sent to an IP

address of the communication device; col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, "a print request comprising a document address, given by the selected link" implies an embedded print file. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP. This implies the print file is in a hypertext page].

Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for (d) storing the print file resulting from the print job or the converted output data or the converted output file at a location in the communication network, and (e) providing the print file resulting from the print job or the converted data source for recall from the location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device information necessary for accessing the provided print file or converted data source at the location in the communication network. However, Tabayoyon discloses a document delivery system transmits a document file from a sender computer to a server computer. The server computer then stores the document file at a particular network address, sends a message to the receiver computer indicating the network address of the document file, and later forwards the document file to the receiver computer when the receiver computer requests the document file at that network address [see abstract]. Tabayoyon further discloses that the document is a print file and is embedded in a hypertext page. The receiver could print the document by clicking on the hyperlink [see Fig. 1 and para. 0031]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Tabayoyon into Larsson's method for the purpose of making the print file accessible anytime and anywhere in the

world by storing the hypertext page at a location in the communication network, thereby enabling the document to be printed anytime and anywhere.

Larsson and Tabayoyon disclose the claimed invention except for specifically indicating that the data source is an e-mail attachment. Treptow discloses e-mail attachments as data sources in a communication network that provides output data from data sources [para. 0039, 0068, 0083, and 0084]. It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Treptow's teaching into Larsson's and Tabayoyon's method for the purpose of supporting one of the most popular data sources by implementing e-mail attachments as data sources for outputting data or printing files, thereby providing a more user friendly and more efficient system.

42. Regarding claim 60, Treptow further discloses wherein the transmission in (d) is done by replying the e-mail with a reply e-mail having an attachment which contains the information necessary for accessing the provided print file or converted output data or the converted output file [para. 0084]. See motivation above.

43. Claim 61 is of the same scope as claim 59. It is rejected for the same reason as for claim 59.

44. Regarding claim 62, Treptow further discloses means for realizing the transmission in (d) by replying the e-mail with a reply e-mail having an attachment which contains the information necessary for accessing the provided print file or converted output data or the converted output file [para. 0084]. See motivation above.

***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Al-Kazily et al. (US 7,042,586 B2), has taught a network addressable device that has a universal remote interface assembly which is connected to a document storage assembly and a remote printer.

Turnbull (US 2002/0133626 A1), has taught a web content format for mobile device.

**Examiner's Note:** Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

In the case of amending the claimed invention, Applicant is respectfully requested to indicate the portion(s) of the specification which dictate(s) the structure relied on for proper interpretation and also to verify and ascertain the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MICHAEL C. LAI whose telephone number is (571)270-3236. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 - 5:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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